THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

How It Is Received by the People.

THE LOYALTY OF THE WORTH.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From The New-York Cearler and Enquirer.

To the simple, dignified, calm but firm Proclamation of the President of the United States, the loyal States of this Union will respond, "In the name of God, Amen;" and not only 75,000, but five times 75,000 men will be ready to come forward to meet this rampant, insolent Rebellion in arms of South Carolina and the States confederate with her in Treason, and put it down. This Rebellion has wantonly and without provocation inaugurated civil war, and its first blow has been successful; but even its victory will bring down upon its head a signal defeat and terrible retribution in the end, for it will rouse the loyal States from a forbearance under insult and defiance unparalleled in the history of any Government; and with right for their cause, and force and means able to maintain it, the hour will soon come when South Carolina and her Confederates in Treason will rue the day, when, with a spirit worthy of Lucifer, they undertook to break up the best and most beneficent Government on the face of the earth. We have firm trust in God that it will be so. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From The N. Y. Times.

The Government of the United States is prepared to meet this great emergency with the energy and courage which the occasion requires, and which the sentiment of the nation demands. The President issues ment of the nation demands. The Fresident Issues
his proclamation to-day, convening Congress for the
4th of July, and calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers for the defense of the Union, and the protection of the rights and the liberties of the American people. The people will respond to this demand with alscrity and exuitation. They ask nothing better than to be allowed to fight for the Constitution which their fathers framed. Whatever may have tion which their fathers framed. Whatever may have been their political differences, there has never been a moment when they were not ready to sink them all in devotion of their common flag. The President's Proclamation will be halled with an enthusiasm which no event of the last twenty years has called forth—with a high-handed determination to exterminate treason, which will carry terror into the hearts of the Confederates, who have conspired for the destruction of the freest and best Government the world has ever seen.

From Tae N. Y. Hersid.

On one point, so far as we have been able to ascertain, perfect unanimity exists among our moneyed

tain, perfect unanimity exists among our moneyed men—the Government must be sustained. Every one deplores the terrible calamity which has befallen the deplores the terrible calamity which has betained the Republic. But there is no desire among the merchants or capitalists of New-York to shirk the issue, or to evade the responsibilities of the contest. Upon New-York will devolve the chief burden of providing ways evade the responsibilities of the contest. Lyon New-York will devolve the clief burden of providing ways and means for the war; our financial community accept the duty, and will perform it. This view we find to be universal among moneyed men, including many whose sympathies have heretofore been with the South. If the Government prove true to the country, it need not feel any uneasiness about money. In the opinion of our leading bankers, a hundred millions, over and above the receipts of the Government from customs and land sales, if necessary to defray the expenses of the war for a year from this date, could be readily borrowed in Wall street, at a rate of interest certainly not exceeding that which France and England paid for the money which they borrowed for the Russian war. If, for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, and settling this controversy of ours forever, a further sum be requisite, it will be forthcoming. Wall street, so far as we can judge, is ready to sustain the Government heartily and liberally.

The Confederate Traitors have commenced the war they have been so long preparing for without obstruction, and their first prize in fight (having previously confined themselves to stenling, under pretense of peace) has been the capture of Fort Sumter and sixty

tion, and their first prize in fight (having previously confined themselves to stenling, under pretense of peace) has been the capture of Fort Sunter and sixty men by a force of five thousand, with nineteen heavy batteries. This inglorious success will cost them dear. Inexcusably and wantonly taking up the offensive, they have at once cut themselves off from all honest sympathy, even in the South, and kindled a patriotic race thus envelopes all parties and all classes through. Sympathy, even in the South, and kindled a patriotic rage that envelopes all parties and all classes throughout the Union States henceforth. The President has issued his proclamation calling out 75,000 men to put down the rebellion, and convening Congress on the Fourth of July. Gov. Morgan of this State will at once call out a contingent of 25,000 men, and Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania will do the same. New regiments are already forming rapidly, in anticipation of the proclamation.

From the N. Y. Werld.

It is now for the people of New-England, especially, and of the great North-West, who have so carnestly demanded a vigorous policy, to prove the sincerity of their zeal by rallying to the support of the Government in this bour of its peril. Treason has boldly lifted up its head; it has marshaled its bosts; it has bud impudent defiance to the Government; it has cannonaded and taken a celebrated fortress: its Secretary of War has had the insolence to make a public boast that

War has had the insolence to make a public boast the the Secession flag will float over the national capi the Secession fing will finat over the national capital before the lat of May. These rebels and desperadoes have given unmistakable proofs of their carnesiness. They must now be checked, or anarchy and misrule will sweep over the whole country like a destructive deluge. Fellow-citizens of the Free States! this is the hour to prove your lovalty—to last your nation.

deluge. Fellow-citizens of the Free States! this is the hour to prove your loyalty—to test your patriot.sm—to earn the gratitude of your country.

The President's proclamation proves him worthy to be the head of the nation. His honest words find an echo in millions of loyal hearts this day. Only these words were needed to seal the speedy doom of treason. To-day, who is not for the Union is against it. To-day he whose heart does not throb, and whose blood does are thing the triple of the triple of the triple of the triple of the triple. not stir with patriotic fire is a vile traitor.

be whose heart does not throb, and whose blood does not stir with patriotic fire is a vile traitor. The rebels have chosen war. They have done their best to slay a loyal garrison. Without a single cause of complaint, they have turned their arms against the Union and against the lives of loyal citizens. From to-day dates the extermination of treason from the land. The people will not rest, the nation will not be satisfied, while a traitor is left in arms.

From The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

It is too late now for concession or compromise. Government or anarchy is the only alternative left to us. Forbearance has been useless, and has been constraed into evidence of fear or feebleness. It has also excited the enpidity of the rebels and fostered, their aggressive designs. It is no longer with them the assertion of the mere right of secession or separation from the Union. Their avowed purpose is the overthrow of Constitutional Government. With men thus minded it is useless to reason. No compromises will saidly them; no concessions arrest their anarchial and wicked purposes. They, a small minority of the people, demand that the majority must recognize them as massiers, and give up everything to them—the archives and property and administration of the Government our Constitution, our flag, our laws, our free institutions—all that, as freemen, is dear to us. To such a demand, freemen, lovers of constitutional government and constitutional rights, can make but one answer. Andwhen the rebel minority that makes it trice to enforced by the cannon and the sword the loyal majority must of necessity also make their appeal, and will do it. The majority have never sought, have never desired—nay, they have strediously avoided—a resort to war. It has been forced upon them. In honor, and in self-defense, they cannot refuse the alternative.

upon them. In honor, and in self-defense, they cannot refuse the alternative.

A few words more—as to what we think the President should do and the words are more valuable from an opponent than if from altriend), because acte thus advised by an opponent cannot be complained of, if adopted. First: Not another mail should be sent to South Carolina. Twice has our flag been fired upon there, without direct, immediate, overwhelming necesity, and South Carolinans, by their own act, cease to be our countrymen. Second: Not another gan, cannon, revolver, or pound of powder should be permitted to go to the sececing States. The President of the United States, through his revenue officers, should instantly estop their exportation, and States should stop their inter-transit trade. Third: The Port of Charleston ought to be instantly blockaded. There may be no law for it, but South Carolina has put herself out of

ton ought to be instantly blockaded. There may be no law for it, but South Carolina has put herself out of the protection of any law of ours. She does not respect us, and we cannot be expected to respect her.

"Take your places in line." The American flag trails in the dust. There is from this hour no longer any middle or neutral ground to occupy. All party lines cense. Democrats, Whige, Americans, Republicans and Union men, all merge into one of two parties—patriots or traitors. For ourselves, we are not prepared for either or any form of government which the linagination might suggest as possible or probable to follow in the wake of a Republic. We are for the Government as handed down to us by our fathers. It Government as handed down to us by our fathers. It was consecrated in blood, and given to us as a sacred legacy. It is ours to live by, and, by the blessings of God, it shall be ours to cie by. We will have it and none other. We have no political fends or animosities to average; we know no cause save to wipe an insult from our flag, and to defend and maintain an assailed Government, and a violated Constitution. from our flag, and to defend and maintain an assailed Government and a violated Constitution. We care not who is President, or what political party is in power, so long as they support the honor and the flag of our country, we are with them; those who are not are against us, against our flag, and against our Government. "Take your places in line!"

From The Philadelphia Press.

Henceforth each man, high and low, must take his position as a patriot or a traitor—as a fee or a friend of his country—as a supporter of the flag of the stars and stripes or of the rebel banner. All doubts and besitation must be thrown to the winds, and with the history of the past spread before us, we must choose

between maintaining the noble fabric that was reared by our wise and brave ancestors, under which we have enjoyed so much liberty and happiness, and openly joining the rash, reckloss, despotic, cruel and villatineus band of conspirators, who have formed a deep laid and desperate plot for its destruction. The contest which is impending will doubtless be attended with many horrors, but all the facts show that it has been forced upon us as a last resort, and war is not the worst of evils. Since the startling events of the last five months have been succeeded by a brutal bombardment of a fort erected at vast expense for the defense of Charleston harbor, which would have been peaceably evacanted if the rebels had not insisted upon the utter humiliation of the Government, and since the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy has threatened to capture Washington, and even to invade the Northern States, while a formal declaration of hostilities is about to be made by the Confederate Congress, we should be wanting in every element of manhood, be perpetually diagraced in the eves of the world, and lose all self-respect, if we did not arouse to determined action to reassert the outraged dignity of the nation.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

world, and lose all self-respect, if we did not arouse to determined action to reassert the outraged dignity of the nation.

In this lamentable condition of affairs, what is the duty of the Administration? We know not what course it has marked out for itself, or what sufficient preparations are made by it to hold its position securely in Washington. The Administration ought to be best advised of its danger and what is required of it in this emergency, and possibly has taken measures which it may deem sufficient for its security. It has sounded the military of the States which can be depended upon for defense, and has got offers of aid. But this force ought at once to be called into the service of the United States, and hurried on to Washington city as if an attack were certain every moment. Fifty thousand volunteers should be called into the service of the National Government, and be so placed that they could, under any circumstances, be within a few hours' reach of the capital. Ten thousand of them should be placed in that city, whether Maryland and Virginia like it or not. A proclamation should be issued calling upon all the Union men of the country, North and South, to hold themselves in readiness to support the Government and the laws. An army of observation should be established at available points, to strike wherever a blow will tell the best the moment that the Secession Rebels make a single aggressive movement against the Government.

Rebels make a single aggressive movement against the Government.

From The Philadelphia News.

The present presents the most momentous period in the world's history. For many years past the people of the United States have been engaged with a purpose to exhibit to the nations of the earth the feasibility of a Republican form of Government; for as many years, thus far, the so-called experiment has proved successful, but it is to be now determined whether our supposed success was read or fancied. We are among those who believe, if properly managed, there is strength enough in a Republican form of Government to make itself sentialing. Let us now test the question; let the strong arm of the law be seen and felt; let the authority of the Government be carnestly assented; let every right and power of the nation be presented in its own defense, and then let European despotism mock at us if they dare.

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From The Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

The Secession leaders are relying very largely upon the first shock of battle for the promotion of a general Secession feeling in the Southern States. They ought, however, to consider that the sympathies of honest and semsible men are not likely to go with the wrong-doers. If the General Government commit any wrong or outrage upon South Carolina or Florida, it will be condemned; but if a United States vessel shall be fired into and her men slain for a mere attempt to take food to the Government's troops in the Government's own forts, and if war shall grow out of the collision, no spirit of Secession or rebellion will be created thereby this side the cotton line. Such at least is our opinion, founded upon our conviction that the great mass of our fellow-citizens are sensible and patriotic and just. Who that loves his country would see it humiliated and its honor trampled on?

THE VOICE OF TREASON.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From The N. Y News. Let not this perfidious Administration invoke the Let not this perfidious Administration invoke the sacred names of the Union and the Constitution in the hope of cheating fools into the support of the unholy war which it has begun. The Administration is now proceeding to carry out the horrible threats of Helper and his indorsers. The Republican party is entirely Abolitionized, and, if anything, we would prefer Garrison or Phillips, as more honest and more bumane than Abraham Lincoln. What, then, in this dreadful emergency, should Northern citizens do, especially those who are not Abolitionists, who love peace, and desire, if possible, a reconstruction of the Union? Civil war is no mode of consummating that reconstruction, and no sympathy or support should be given the Administration in its procedution. We assume that Democrats love the Union, and that Abolitionists would only use it for their purposes. He is no Democrat who will enter the samy or volunteer to litionists would only use it for their purposes. He is no Democrat who will enter the samy or volunteer to aid this diabolical policy of civil war. There is no treason in this. A man has as good right to save his life and limb—aye, and his soul, too—from the perils of a fratricidal content like this, as the capitalist has to keep his money. The wealthy will not supply means to depreciate the rest of their property, by prolonging this unnatural war, and the poor man has the same right to refuse his services in the unboly struggle. Without the aid of the Northern Democracy the Administration cannot prolong the war it has wickedly begun. It will be baffled, although it should pass sedition laws, and make the utterance of a reproach acainst its dignitaries a misprision of treason, and so let it descend to the tomb of the Capulets, disgraced, defeated, and accursed. defeated, and accursed.

From The N. Y. Day Book.

The Abolition papers are trying to institute a reign of terror in New-York. Everybody is to be overawed and bullied into silence. Everybody who declares against this fratricidal strife is to be treated as a traitor. They even propose that the telegraph wires be taken possession of, so that no news but such as they choose shall go over them. The next step will be to take possession of newspapers. The party of free speech has become the party of despotism. Let them beware! A free people can never be muzzled. Their threats we hurl back into their teeth. This is no time for recrimination on either side. It is no longer a question whether the South is right or the North right. It is simply a question of Peace or War. There are many Republicans not in favor of war. We know what we say when we utter this. However wrong they may suppose the South to be, they are not for fight. No lover of his country can be in favor of this unnatural war. The people of this city ought to rise as one man, and, without taking sides with either party, demand Peace. Stop this cruel nonsense at once. Providence has preserved us from bloodshed thus far, and it comes to a misguided people as one more chance for repentance. Let us improve it. Re-From The N. Y. Day Book. once. Providence has preserved us from bloodshed thus far, and it comes to a misguided people as one more chance for repentance. Let us improve it. Republicane! if you love your country don't be deceived by your leaders. Rally, in this hour of trial, in favor of Pence, and your children will rise up to call you blooded. From The Bangor (Me.) Daily Union

From The Bangor (Me.) Daily Union.

Civil war seems to be chose at hand—perhaps is a
this very moment raging about Charleston and Pena
cols. On Thursday afternoon General Beauregar
made a formal demand on Major Anderson for the au made a formal demand on Major Anderson for the aurrender of Fort Sumter. This demand, if not complied with, will be followed by prompt action on the part of the investing forces, with what is hardly doubtful! Fort Sumter will be taken, if not surrendered. As was stated by President Buchanan months ago, the whole United States may cannot reënforce it. Nor do we believe that President Lincoln and his advisers entertain the idea that it can be reënforced. Under the plea of sending provisions to Major Anderson, they have hoped to provoke an attack on an unarmed vessel, and thereby secure the united support of the North in an outrageous and inhuman fratricidal war on the South. In this, however, they will miserably fail. In whatever form or minner hostilities may commence on the soil of the Confederate States, they will be begun by the act of Lincoln's Administration; for the sentisoil of the Confederate States, they will be begin by the act of Lincoln's Administration; for the sentiment of the North is, that since the secession of those States, United States troops have only been kept within their limits as instruments of the subjugation of a free and sovereign people. The contest about to be imangurated by President Lincoln and his advisors is a struggle between State Sovereignty and a visers is a struggle between State Sovereignty an band of Tories, who are bound to convert the Gov band of Tories, who are bound to consolidated despotism, ment at Washington into a consolidated despotism, is the old Revolutionary fight over—a fight betwee the people and a strong Government. We search hi tory in vain for a closer parallel to the act of Georg in vain for a closer parallel to the act of Georg the Third in sending fleets and armies into the harbo of Beston on the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill than of Boston on the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill that that of Lincoln in sending the navy and troops to Charleston. When the world read the story of the mequaled struggle between freedom and tyranny on Bunker Hill, the great heart of the people beat in high Bunker Hill, the great heart of the people beat in high sympathy with the yeomanry of America; so it will be with the conflict at Charleston. The sympathy of the freedom-loving world will be with those who are fighting for their altars and their homes against the invading foe.

From The Atlants (Geo.) Confederacy.

We still hope we shall be spared the calamity of a bloody war; but if the fanatical Nigger Republican North is resolved to force it on us, we are ready to meet it. The forces of the world in arms can never conquer our people; and if we could be conquered, we

conquer our people; and if we could be conquered, we would all die in the last ditch before we would yield one inch to the dictation of the Nigger-Republican-Lin-From The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

Virginia ought to-day to be preparing for war, instead of ranting about peace. Very soon she will have to engage in it, whether prepared or not. You cannot bind, by your action, even the conduct of the citizens of your own State. If you do not move in the direc-tion desired, the people will soon be in rebellion. Mark this! This is a revolution—the passions are stirred—people are excited, and they are not to be con-trolled by the formalities of the laws. With or with-out your concurrence, Eastern Virginia will be out of the Union in a few weeks. Had you not better try to lead and direct a movement which you cannot pre-vent.

By reference to our telegraphic column, it will be seen that war has actually commenced in South Carolina. It is a significant fact, that after this news was lina. It is a significant fact, that after this news was announced in the Virginia State Convention, then in Committee of the Whole, they proceeded at once, by a large majority, to adopt the proposition of Mr. Robert E. Scott substantially providing for the assemblage of a National Convention—through which, of course, Virginia will be handed over to the tender mercies of a Black Republican majority. If anything will precipitate the true men of Virginia into revolution, it will be the miserable shuffling of our State Convention.

From The Southern Argus, Norfolk, Va
The news from Charleston is warlike, and any moment may bring the intelligence that hostilities have

ment may bring the intelligence that hostilities have commenced between the forces of Abe Lincoln and the gallant Southerners. Our hearts are with our brothers at Cherleston, and our carnest prayers are for their victory over the Abolhionists, who are seeking to subjugate a free people. There is one reflection that makes our blood boil; and that is, that we are forced

jugate a free people. There is one reflection that makes our blood boil; and that is, that we are forced to pay our portion of the expenses of this unholy crustade against those bound to us by the ties of friendship and blood. Virginia money is this day being contributed to strengthen the murderous arm that seeks to carry desolation and death into the Southern States. When will that collection of political dwarfs in Richmond cease their garrulity, and relieve us from the intolerable burden of an administration that is now about to inaugurate a war upon our social institutions?

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Nor was it until the appearance of an immense fleet and army in the neighborhood of Charleston harbor, intended to shaughter and destroy their people, and to clothe the whole Southern clime in sackcloth and ashes, that the citizen soldiers of the South have made at last, when no other resource was left them, a solemn appeal to the God of Battles. In that appeal they will be entstined by the whole civ lized world. May the God of Battles fire the hearts, nerve the arms, and give victory to the banners of those patriots struggling for their firesides and their altars! The time of forbearance and conciliation has passed; the hour of just and long-delayed vengeance has come. The "irrepressible conflict" which has been forced upon the peaceful homes and the unoffending citizens of the South, will be met by a people who will drench their native soil with the blood of their invaders, or perish, to the last man, in vindication of all that man holds dear.

THE FIRST DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

THE FIRST DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

From The Evening Post.

It is evident that General Scott has once more beaten the enemies of his country by mere force of his admirable stratagetical genius. To do so, he has, as was necessary, suffered not only traitors, but loyal men, to rest under a misapprehension.

Those who remem er the impatience with which the American public watched his apparent inaction at one period of the Mexican war, will not have forgotten the shout of admiration which went up from the people when it was at last discovered that the supposed inaction had been in reality the wisest and shrewdest action; and that by the most masterly display of military strategy he had outwitted the enemy, and obtained a splendid victory when nought but defeat and disaster stared our army in the face.

He who reads and compares enrefully the despatches

He who reads and compares enrefully the despatches from Charleston, Montgomery and Washington in this morning's journals, cannot avoid the gratifying con-clusion that that which looks at first blush like a disclusion that that which looks at first blush like a dis-aster to the government, is in reality but the success-ful carrying out of an admirable plan of military oper-ations. Before this the traitors see themselves caught in the toils. In fact it seems to have sickened the chief-traiter, Davis, already, for Montgomery despatches re-late that when the news from Charleston came, and the mob serenaded Davis and Walker, "the former was not well and did not appear;" and even his secretary was costive of words, and "declined to make a speech."

The facts which tend to the conclusion we have

was costive of words, and "declined to make a speech."
The facts which tend to the conclusion we have
pointed out may be summed up as follows:
General Scott has been averse to the attempt to reënforce Fort Sumter. He saw that it would cost men
and vessels, which the Government could not spare

As an able general he saw that Sumter and Charles ton were points of no military importance, and would only need valuable men to hold, if we took them—with no adequate advantage gained.

no adequate advantage gained.

He saw that the two keys of the position were Fort Pickens in the Gulf, and Washington, the capital.

He knew that Davis had not generalship to perceive that on the 4th of March and for some weeks afterward it would have been almost impossible for the Federal Government to defend Washington sgainst such a force as the traitors had already collected before Sumter, and which could be marched at any time on a capital not yet prepared for defense—not yet even purged of traitors.

of traitors.

His plans, based on these facts, were at once laid.
By every means in his power he concentrated the attention of traitors and loyal men on Sunster. He must have seen with infinite satisfaction the daily increasing force gathered at Charleston, while the Government lost no time is strengthening the capital. Every hour that traitors must before Sunster gave them only more the traitors spent before Sumter gave them only more surely into the hands of their master.

To make assurance doubly sure, he pretended to leave Fort Pickens in the lurch. It was said to be in danger, when Scott knew that a foundable force was investing it. Men feared that all would be lost by the inaction of the Government, when it was never more

At last Washington was reasonably safe. Forces At last Washington was reasonably safe. Forces were gathered. Once more our brave old Generalisms himself with means in his hands. Then came the armaneet, popularly believed to be destined for Sumter. The Government said not a word—only asked of the traitors the opportunity to send its own garrison a needed samply of foot. They refused—and fearing the arrival of the Federal fleet—drank and besotted with treason, and impatient to shed the blood of leyal soldiers, they made the attack. oldiers, they made the attack.
Scarce had they begun when they saw, with evident

terror, ships hovering about the harbor's mouth; they plied their carnon in desperate haste; but no ship came in to Anderson's help! What was the matter? Made bold by the furious thirst for blood, they dared Made bold by the infrost three to the ships to come in. But no ship offered its assistance to Anderson! More, the guns of Sumter were only directed at the works of the traitors, and Major Anderson evidently tried to fire in such a manner as not to kill men. He did not even try a few bombs on the city, though it is certain, from a letter of one of his own officers, that his guns would reach beyond the vester of Charleston.

own officers, that his guns would reach beyond the center of Charleston.

What was the matter? Beauregard must have thought the Government officers both fools and cowards. When his own boats were sailing annarmed about the harbor, between Sumter and Moultrie, bearing his orders, was it possible that the forces outside could stand apathetic while a brave garrison was being done to death? When the battle was to the death, would a shrewd officer neglect to divert his enemy's extension by firing his city?

attention by firing his city ?

attention by firing his city?

If it seemed mysterious to us, waiting on Saturday with breathless suspense, it must have seemed incompreheasible to any cool head in the trahor camp.

Still no ships come in—and in fact the reports state that only three or four small vessels remained in the offling. After forty hours cannonade, in which not one man is killed, Major Anderson, an officer of undoubted courage and honor, runs up a white flag, sorrenders the Fort, and becomes the guest of General Benureward. Let no man heatily cry traitor! He only gard. Let no man hastily cry traitor! He only obeyed his orders. He made an honorable defense. He took care to shed no blood. He "gave orders not o sight men, but to s lence batteries.

Meantime, while the rebels are ignorantly glorifying the victory of five thousand men over eighty, what news comes from Montgomery? The telegraph in the hands of the rebels says: "Fort Pickens was reenforced last night." "It is understood that Charleston harbor is block-

aded."

Dispatches from Licut. Slemmer, captured by the rebels, gave Davis the first intimation of his defeat! No wonder the rebel chief was "kick," and went to bed! No wonder that his Secretary, Walker, declined

to make a speech.

And what from Washington? These significant paragraphs: The report that Anderson has surrendered, and is the guest Ger. Beauregard, has been communicated to the little guest

Occ. Beauregard, has been communicated to the President. The latter was not surprised, but, on the contrary, remarked. "The supply vessels could not reach him, and he did right." When he was told that the report was that nobody was injured in Fort Sumtor, he seemed very much graffied, and remaked that he regretted that Major Anderson could not be supplied, as that was all he needed.

The next act in the play will represent a scene at Fort Pickens, in Penascola Harbor.

in Pensacola Harbor.

The position of affairs is this: Charleston is blockaded. Fort Pickens is reenforced by troops which the
traitors foolishly believed were destined for Sunter.
Washington is secure beyond peradventure. The
traitors have, without the slightest cause, opened the
war they have so long threatened. The country is
roused to defend its assailed liberties, and gathers enthusiastically about the Government; and treason has
been checkmated at the first blow it struck. Let them
keep Sumter a few weeks.

FROM EUROPE.

The following is the full news summary brought by the Fulton, which reached this port late on Sunday

night:
The American whaler Hero, from New-Bedford, after running into the Jane Lakey of London, drove on shore in the night, cut away her masts, and was wrecked; crew and cargo saved.

ALGOA BAY, Jan. 27, 1861.
The Johannes of and from Bremen to Baltimore, is stranded in Newark Bay, and will become a total wreck. No lives lost.

Kirkwall, March 30, 1861.
The Gertrude from New-Orleans, arrived at Livernight:

The Gertrude, from New-Orleans, arrived at Liver poel April 1. The Weiride, from New-York, arrived at Gravesend

ENGLAND.

The London Times says: "We are informed that an exchange of notes has taken place between the Marquis d'Azeglio and Lord John Russell, from which it appears that King Victor Emanuel will hereafter be recognized as King of Italy at the British Court."

The Nottingham Journal says: "His grace the Duke of New-Castle has been appointed Governor-General of India, as successor to Earl Canning."

FRANCE. The Paris correspondent of The London Times

The Paris correspondent of The London Table Says:

"The present state of trade in France has been well described in the following words: Although nothing has occurred within the last eight days to aggravate the existing difficulties, nevertheless the vague and wide-spread unensiness which paralyzes affairs continues to make deplorable progress.

"It was expected that the reduction of the rate of discount to 5 per cent would have given a stimulus to commercial enterprise, but such is not the case. Such might have been the case had the public not been so seriously alarmed at the political situation of Austria and Italy.

Italy.

"Accounts from the manufacturing districts state that the manufacturers still limit their productions to

"The Journal des Debats announces that the ques-tion of the period at which the treaty of commerce be-tween Great Britain and France is to be fully carried out has at length been decided. The period fixed by the French Government is the 1st of October next."

The Turin Opinione of March 31 says:

"It has been notified to the Marquis d'Azeglio, on
the pars of the Queen of England, that her majesty
would receive him in the quality of Minister of the would receive man in the quantity of Italy."

The Federal Council has made a similar declaration

The Federal Council has made a similar declaration to our minister at Berne.

The Mikin Perseveranze says:

"The movements of the Austrian army in Istria continue. Urgent orders have been given for the construction of additional works to the fortifications of Pola."

The official Gazette annumees that a conspiracy has been discovered in Modena and the Romagna, in which some disbanded volunteers from the army of Southern Italy are implicated. The object of the conspiracy was to engage in a conflict with the Austrians.

The Government of the King has taken precautionary measures.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Military Gazette says:
"The Emperor has ordered that all the soldiers be

In Emperor as overed that are the solders belonging to the effective reserve whose term of service
extires at the end of June may at once go on furlough."

The London Times Vienna correspondent says:

"It is said on good authority that the German members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignation. It

is not known whether it has been accepted."

A dispatch from Vienna of April 1 save:

"The news of the landing of Garibaldians at Spezia

"The news of the landing of Garibaldians at Spezia is a mere invention."

The insurgents in Herzegovina have been repulsed by the Turkish troops.

The report that the greater number of the Ministers have tendered their resignation is still in circulation, but it is not stated whether it has been accepted.

A telegram from Festh of April 1 says:

"The opening of the Diet will most probably take place on Saturday next. Count Appenyi, Index Curize of Hungary, will return to Vienna on April 2."

POLAND.

The concessions granted by the Emperor have not

satisfied the people.

The wearing of mourning has become more general, and a much greater number of people appear in the national costome. The journals advocate the necessity for moderation.

The concentration of military continues. Unamed citizens, doing duty as constables, patrol the streets.

The twenty-four delegates are again acting as a provincial municipality. for moderation.

Another dispaten says:
Count Zamoyski, on the occasion of his being received at an audience by Prioce Gorchakoff, addressed him in a speech, of which the following is a

"The country," said Zamoyski, "will accept the reforms with gratitude; but at the present moment these are but nominal. The country now depends upon their

being carried into execution. Prince Gorchakoff replied:
"It was not incombent upon the Emperor to concede anything, but in granting reforms his Majesty does so

freely and loyally."

M. Wulopolski, in a speech delivered by him at the Mcdical Academy, said that the Academy might consider itself as one of the faculties of the future University of Warraw. An imperial rescript has been published, which ex-ains the nature of the concessions recently granted. Prince Gorchakoff has been appointed President of

the Council of State.

A proclamation of the Governor impresses upon the inhabitants the necessity for peace and order.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

It was asserted at Berne that a fresh order had been addressed by Garibaldi to his officers residing in Switzerland, requesting them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight hence.

The Federal Commeliationers for adjusting the affair of the Ticino Bishopric.

The conferences will be held at Turin.

SPAIN.

Three Kabyle chiefs, of the province of Riff, in derocco, have revolved, and reinsed to pay the taxes. I was announced at Madrid that risings had taken place in several parts of Portugal, under the pretext of the taxes being unequally distributed.

Latest Intelligence via Southampton

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27, 1861. . Sir Henry Bulwer has presented a project of financial reform to the Porte, advising the publication of the Budget, retrenchment in its expenditure, consolidation of the public debt, and the issue of guaranteed paper money. This scheme has been well received by the

Troops have been hastily sent to the coast bordering on Montenegro.

The Austrian Gazette says that upward of 250 Hum garian volunteers, provided with Moldavian passports ave embarked for Constantinople, with the intention of proceeding to Naples. Lasson, April 3, 1861.

The Oneida, with the Brazil mail, leaves for South-Ampton this morning, with £24,626 in specie.

LATEST MARKETS.

The Corrow market opens firm, with sales of about 5,000 bales
Weather doll.

Veather dull.

Lennon, April 3, 1861.

Messra, Giles Son & Barkers report, that with further countrible arrivals of foreign Wheat, Barkey, Oats and Flour, drade opens very quiet for all articles. Frices of Wheat a colle arrivals of foreign Wheat, Barley, Oats and Flour, the side opens very quiet for all articles. Prices of Wheat are soul as on Monday, but are easier for Spring Corn. Sciolar-The business is limited, but prices are unsitered. Re-ace is awarded (50) is spain for Common Lising. Corporals in nail supply and wanted; clean Netive Ceylon sells at 61/2003. At moderate sales. Ricz wanted, with but few sellers, at existing quantations. Saltrerrain, steady at full rates. Tallow collected.

one or a for Money are at 91; 431; and for Account at 91; 491; Evic shares, Truzs.
Reliway shares generally are flat.
The Niagann's news reached Liverpool April 3.

The America arrived at Queenstown April 2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET .- Liverpool, April the sales of two days, Monday and Tuesday,
we of which were to speculators and for export.
The Hewett & Co. say that by the delay in American
Holidays quietness was produced, but the market
muchanged. In some cases prices were easier, by
the hanced. MANCHESTER MARKET,-Manchester advices ar

unfavorable. Cotton was dell, but steady. Flour quiet san steady. Where dell, and partially all qualities slightly declined Court dell, and quotations barely maintained. BERF generally dull. BACON dull. LAND STAM. STRAYS TERPENTING dull and \$0.000 Mil. Result Straw \$50.00 Mil. Copylin steady Rick quiet. Por Askes Stray. Pearl Askes Stray at 30,000 Mil. Consols 91 2014 for money, and 914 2915 for account.

roused to defend its assailed liberties, and gathers enthusiastically about the Government; and treason has been checkmated at the first blow it struck. Let them keep Sumter a few weeks.

Let no man cry traitor to Major Anderson! Let no one fear for the energy of the Administration. Let us thank God that brave old Gen. Scott remains to give his loyal heart and wise head to his country's service!

GEOGRAPHICAL.

-On the very eve of the departure of the German Central African expedition for Waday, there comes to Europe some startling intelligence, which renders it not Europe some starting intendence, which remains may find impossible that Heuglin and his companions may find their unfortunate countryman, Vogel, still alive. Dr. Robert Hartmann, just returned from the shores of the Upper Nile, writes under date of January 11 to the father of Vogel. We translate the essential part of his communication: "In the beginning of June, last year, my lamented friend the Baron von Barnim, and myself were at Roseres, on the upper waters of the Blue Nile, where we met with the elephant-hunter Teodora Evangelisti, a native of Lucca. He informed us that he had encountered a Fellatah pilgrim (from Bornu or Bagirmi), who was on his way to Mecca, and who stated that your son, the so much lamented Edouard Vogel, was yet living as a prisoner at Warn. He said that the Sultan of Dar Borgu, or Waday, made use of him as a counselor, but held him in such strict confinement that his escape was impossible. Evangelisti had heard this story 11 months before; it is now, consequently, 18 months old. The black pilgrim, whose name wa Tagruri, had obtained his information in the southern part of Waday, and had not been in Wara. Baron von Barnim and myself traveled in Dar-el-Fungi, the region between the White and Blue Niles, a territory hitherto unexplored, and penetrated into Fazoglo as far as lat. 11º north. At Roseres, brain fever deprived me of my companion. The same disease detained me at that place for 13 weeks, but, after terrible sufferings, I have at length been able, almost miraculously as it now seems to me, to reach my native land." Dr. Hartmann himself warns the friends of Vogel not to place too much reliance upon the tale of the Fellatah pilgrim; but it at least enables them and the scientific world to hope for the best.

-While a bloody war of races has convulsed the Northern Island of New-Zealand, the Southern portion of this insular group has been thoroughly explored by the party under Haast, the commencement of whose labors was chronicled some months since by THE TRIBUNE, Haast accompanied Hochstetter in his New-Zealand exploration, and seems to rival that distinguished traveler in energy and activity. He has discovered that the Alpine chains which run northward from Cook's Straits, become united south of the lakes Rotoiti and Rotorua, and near the boundaries of the provinces of Nelson and Canterbury, in a single moun ain group 10,000 feet in hight, and covered with eternal snows. The two summit peaks received from Haast the names of Mount Franklin and Mount Hochstetter. Several streams, tributaries of the Bullero, were found to be auriferous. On the western const. coal was found in abundance; at one place eleven different veins were observed, lying one above the other, the chief one being over 17 feet in thickness. The specimens taken out proved it to be of a very ancient formation, resembling, in this respect and in its general character, the American anthracite. Since Haast's re-turn to the colonial capital a New-Zealand Coal Company has been formed, and will proceed to work the mines at once.

-A Swedish expedition to the Polar regions has been organized during the past Winter. The indefatigable naturalist, Otto Torell, whose late work on Arctic geography has excited much attention not only in Scandinavia but in Germany, is to be the commander. He will be accompanied by Prof. Nordenskjöld, Dr. von Goes, Lieut. Liljehook, and several younger men of sciene. Some of the members of the party are already at Hammarfest and Tromsoe, whence the expe dition will set out about the middle of the present month. It will proceed directly to Spitzbergen, where a number of its members will remain during the Summer months for the purpose of investigating the fauna, the flora, the geology, and the singular glaciers of the islands which form the Spitzbergen group. The remainder of the expedition, amply provided with Greenland dogs, sledges, and supplies, will make their way toward the pole. It is to be hoped that while Haves brings us back an account of the shores of the Polynia, or circumpolar sea, on its American side, the Swedish explorer will be able to do the same for its European boundaries. Torell previously visited Spitzbergen in 1857, and has also traveled extensively in Iceland and

-Fouta-Dialon, a region of great geographical interest, as it contains the sources of several important West African streams, has recently been visited by Lieut, Lambert of the French army, who is now preparing in Paris an account of his surveys. In the Spring of 1860, he re-ceived orders from Gov. Faidherbe of Senegambia to proceed from Rio Nuñez to Fouta-Dialon; he reached the end of his journey in safety, determined the situation of the fountains of several streams, and returned to St. Louis by the rivers Falémé and Senegal. His researches will materially alter the maps of that portion of Africa, especially in regard to the water-courses The Senegal, Falémé, Gambia, Rio Grande, and Kariman (Rio Pongo), were all found to take their rise in Fouta-Dialon, within a space less than three degrees square. Geographers have always given to these streams a much more easterly origin. The Rio Pongo, whose source was ascertained by Lieut. Lambert to be in lat. 11° 25' N., and long. 13° 42' W., is represented on the maps as rising at a point considerably further to

-At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical So ciety of London, Mr. Pemberton Hodgson, British Consul at Hakodadi, gave an account of four visits to Yesso, one of the most northern islands of the Japanese Archi pelago. His explorations were confined to the shores although he ascended the principal volcaso, a mountain 4,000 feet in hight, to which no name is yet given on our maps. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Ainos, a servile race held in subjection by the Japanese Govern ment, live along the coasts, and number about 80,000 souls. Neither natives nor foreigners have as yet explored the interior districts. The portions of the island visited by Mr. Hodgson were described as exceedingly rich and beautiful, abounding in forests and flowers. Among the products of the vegetable kingdom are the chesnut, oak, pine, beech, elm, cherry, sycamore, magnolia, roses, honeysuckles, orchids, clematis, and a multitude of unknown varieties. Some celebrated mines of iron and lead were visited; cold is also said to exist. The inhabitants collect great quantities of seaweed and biche de mer; while quail, pigeons, and partridges are abundant. The uninhabited interior is the abode of bears and other wild beasts.

-Mr. R. H. Major announces that an ancient mappemonde in the British Museum transfers the honor of the first discovery of Australia from the Dutch to the Portnenese. It has hitherto been supposed that the earliest European who visited that island-continent was a navigator from Holland, in 1606. But it is now certain that it was previously seen and described by a Portuguese in 1601. Manoel Godinho de Fredia (or Heredia) will henceforth be considered as the real discoverer of Australia. -The latest letters from the active Saharan explorer.

Duveyrier, are dated Ghadames, Dec. 6. He had successfully perfected his survey of a large portion of the Diebel. The sketches of his recent journey from Ghadames, by way of Derdj, Redjeban, and Yefra, to Tripeli, and of the mountains from Yefra to Nalut, form, together with Dr. Barth's published map, a complete chart of the Tripolitan Djebel. No European before Duveyrier ever traversed the Nefassa chain of mountains between Radjetas and Nalut. On the 8th of December he was to start for Rhat by a more westerly route than that followed by Eichardson. On his way he was to spend a short time in the mount of Tuareg-Asgar, in order to ascertain whether crocodiles are found, as has been asserted, in that region. The interest felt in Duveyrier's investigations is shown by the fact that the Algerian Ministry have just bestowed upon him the sum of 11,800 francs in payment of his expenses for the year 1860.

-Maj. Thuillier, Deputy Surveyor-General of the Indian Topographical Survey, announces that the late measurements of hights in Cashmere and Sikhim have

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resulted in depriving Kinchinjunga of its reputation as the second highest mountain in the world. A peak of the Karakorum chain, whose name is not yet known, to possess the enormous elevation of 28,278 feet, 122 feet greater than that attained by Kinchinjunga. Next to Deodunga, another mountain of the Himalayan group, it is, therefore, the highest known samula of

-The new province of Queensland bids fair to rival, at no distant day, its older Australian sisters. It re-ceived a separate Colonial Government in 1859, and its population increased in less than a year thereafter from 12,000 to 25,000. It lies in North-East Australia, and embraces an area of 542,000 square miles. The capi-tal is Brisbane, situated on a noble river, which emption into Moreton Bay. It lies 17 miles from the mouth of this stream, and a line of steamers connect it with Ipswich, which is a flourishing town 50 miles further up the river. The position of Brisbane must make it the center of the great trade which is fast springing up between Southern and Eastern Asia and the Austral asian Polynesia.

THE SLAVE CODE OF NEW-MEXICO.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: In The Santa Fé Gazette of February 16th I bave read an article from THE TRIBUSE of Dec. 3, in relation to New-Mexico, and an answer to that article from The Constitution of Jan. 5, from the pen of the Hon. M. A. Otero, our delegate to Congress. I propose to make some remarks with reference to both of these articles.

As regards the efforts the present (or rather the past) Administration has made to fasten Slavery upon our Territory you are right. But, Sir, when you assume that New-Mexico, if admitted as a State now, would ask that Slavery should be one of her institutions, you do violence and wrong to her intelligence. New-Mexico will never, can never, be a slave State. Nature has decreed in her climate and her soil that slave labor cannot exist and never will exist within her borders, and no Federal pressure, however strong, can alter the fact. It is true that we, as a conservative people, in obedience to what we regard as the spirit of the Compromise of 1850, are willing to tolerate Slavery during our territorial existence, but when you assume that Slavery rules all here, you are far in error, as many, even of the supporters of the present slave code, are opposed to New-Mexico becoming a slave State.

Again, you are wrong when you infer that our pres Again, you are wrong when you have ent slave code emanated from the people of New-Mexico. For the information of your readers I propose this extreme slave law. to give a brief history of this extreme slave although the truth may not reflect much credit upon the intelligence of some of our legislators. But it should be remembered that our native population know absolutely nothing of Slavery; that they seldom read a paper; that they know little of the national irritability upon this subject, and that until since the annexation of New-Mexico to the United States, they have enjoyed few political privileges.

During the Winter of 1858-9, Mr. Otero (at Washington), at the instance of the Hon. R. Davis of Mississippi, as he says in his letter, wrote to Mr. Jackson, Secretary of this Territory, appointed from Miss ssippi, and also to the Federal officers, urging the propriety of the enactment of a slave law for the Territory. Thereupon Mr. Jackson, as I am informed, drew up a bill which at once became a law, and is still upon our statutebook. The subject was never discussed, nor ever even mooted before the people, but was got up near the close of the session and hurried through, when the country did not dream of anything of the kind. And so quietly was it kept, that for a year the very existence of such a law was known to comparatively few persons. The Mexican members of the Legislature, in the hurry to get the measure through, were shown that the bill would be popular with the Government, and many of them made to believe that by its passage great advantage would result to the Territory, by special favor rom the Government.

The only purpose that could have influenced Mr. Otero and his abettors, in Washington, to propose and urge the passage of such a law is clearly shown in the closing sentence of his letter to Mr. Jackson. He says, "As soon as the law is passed it should be forwarded to the principal papers of the South, and to The New-York Herald for publication." Mr. Otero, and those who cooperated with him, knew well that no necessity existed here for the law; but they wanted it to use in the South, and with the Administration, as political capital for its projectors. No slaveowner in the Territory asked for its passage, nor was the want of protection for this class of property in the Territory one of the reasons urged

When Mr. Kiethly introduced a bill to repeal this law during the session of 1859-60, a large majority of the House was in favor of his motion, and (a prominent member) made a lengthy and able speech for the repeal. But as soon as the House adjourned, rumors were sent out, and the pliable members were got together again at the house of Mr. Hovey where they were properly manipulated. Early next morning the Speaker's chair was, by resolution of the House, declared vacant (Mr. Kiethly was Speaker), and Mr. Cuellar elected to the chair. The Speakership was the price paid Mr. Cuellar for his desertion of a cause he had ably defended but one day before. One other member (Mr. Imjillo) says that his reason for abandoning the measure was, that Mr. Hovey had told him

wish that no law of his making should be repealed. Whether other members were bought over as cheapy, I have no means of knowing. But one thing I do know, that two members who were the reputed authors of a very lengthy and able report against Kiethly's Repeal bill, in the session of 1859-60, in which the strongest inducements were held out to slavcowners to bring their property to the Territory, were members of the late Legislature, and admitted during the discussion of a bill for the repeal of the same law, that they knew nothing either about the institution of Slavery or the report attributed to them.

It is true that the complexion of politics in the City

that he (Hovey) had made the law, and that it was his

of Santa Fé, among the American population, even outside of the Federal office-holders (some of whom are real live Yanceys) and their employees, is rather fireeating, and the reason is obvious to those who know the particular circumstances that have led to this state of things. For the last eight years the Federal Gov ernment has used every effort to promote Slavery in this Territory, and nearly all the officers who have been appointed here have been of the ultra-Southern school, who in their turn employed as clerks, reporters and agents in their respective departments men equally ultra with themselves, and who had been itaported fresh from the political hotbeds of the South. Gradually, as interest or inclination has led them, the have left the Federal employ, and at this time form a large if not the dominant element in the political society of the capital.

Another prolific fountain bas also furnished us with some of our most ultra secessionists. These are speculators in claims upon the United States Government, who have hallooed "Negro" to the Buchanan tune, with no other object than thereby to obtain the ear of hends of departments to a favorable consideration of their claims. By the way, we have some speculations here that Washington City can beat only in magnitude.

I much regret to see the spirit of reproach manifested toward our people in THE TRIBUNE article alluded to above, and in such speeches as that of Mr. Sherman in the House of Representatives, though I know it resta upon the epinion that New-Mexico is sold to Slavery, and that her people are determined to have it, in spite of the laws of nature. Advantage is taken of such expressions here to prejudice the people against the in-coming Administration, and this prejudice is appealed to to carry the Territory for Secession.

I cannot close here without saving to Mr. Otero than his political race is run, in spite of the desperate efforts he is making to recover the confidence of the people.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, SACRAMENTO.